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From Saturday October 27. to Saturday October 31. 1719.

AT the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 29th of October, 1719

The Right Honourable Charles William Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Eſſex, his Lordſhip this Day in Council took the Oaths appointed to be taken inſtead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

From on board the Barfleur at Paradiſo near Meſſina, October 9, N. S. Yeſterday Noon Sir George Byng arrived here with the Tranſports and German Troops from Vado. The Tranſports which he had ſent before him under Convoy, laden with Cannon and Ammunition, and with a large Quantity of Powder bought at Leghorn, arrived here but two Days before; but it came ſo opportunely, that on his Arrival Yeſterday the Imperialiſts made a very vigorous Attack on the Ravelin neareſt their Batteries and carried it, though with the Loſs of about 5 or 600 Men killed or wounded; and by the Nature of the Attack and the good Defence the Enemy made, it is reckoned they muſt have loſt a conſiderable Number of Men too, for it was a very warm Action. General Mercy having by Sir George Byng's Advice, cauſed a Battery to be raiſed againſt the Spaniſh Men of War in the Mole, four of the biggeſt are already ſunk, viz. the Victory of 64 Guns, the Triumph of 60, the Ferdinand of 60, and the Pearl of 54, and the reſt are diſabled. There is Reaſon to think they had loaded a great many of the Braſs Cannon on board them, and were actually preparing to make a Puſh for getting out to Sea.

From on board the Barfleur in the Road of Paradiſo, Oct. 13, N. S. Since the 9th Inſtant the Imperialiſts have laid a Bridge over from the Ravelin to the Counter-guard, where the Breach is almoſt practicable; and they are laying another Bridge and filling up the Ditch, which Work it is believed will be finiſhed by To-Morrow Night. Yeſterday another Spaniſh Ship of 40 Guns was ſunk by the Battery, ſo that now five of the biggeſt are deſtroyed. This Day Sir George Byng has ſent away three 70 Gun Ships for England, and has likewiſe ſent other Ships to cruize off Palermo, to prevent any Succours coming to the Spaniards.

Whitehall, Oct. 29. This Morning an Expreſs diſpatched by the Earl of Stair, arrived with the following Advices.

Paris, Nov. 5, N. S. All the Letters which came in this Afternoon from Madrid, dated the 24th of October, bring an Account, that the late Duke of Ormond was ſailed from St. Andero with ſeven Men of War or Frigates having on board 1800 Men, and 10000 Arms, with a Deſign to make a Deſcent in England, Scotland or Ireland. The Letters agree in reporting this Fact as certain; but having had ſome Advice before of the Preparations making for ſome ſuch Expedition, we judge that they could not at that Time have the News of their being ſailed, but that they reported the Thing that was to be done, as actually done, to take off the Fright People were in by the Lord Cobham's Landing at Vigo, which is likewiſe confirmed by theſe Letters. Advices of the 24th paſt from the Army commanded by the Marſhal Berwick relate, that Roſes was inveſted on the Land-ſide on the 23d; the French Army was incamped with their Left at Perelade, and their Right at Caſtillon on the River Fluvia. In the Place were 3 Batallions, of which one had been flung in the Day before the French arrived. The Duke of Orleans had an Account Yeſterday that the French Gallies and two Men of War deſigned to aſſiſt in the Siege of Roſes, were ſailed from the Coaſt of Languedoc.

Whitehall, Oct. 30. This Evening arrived an Expreſs diſpatched by the Earl of Stair, with the following Advices.

Paris, Nov. 7. Letters of the 2d of this Month from Vannes in Britany, brought an Account, that a Spaniſh Frigate had landed ſome Officers between that Place and Port Louis; who after they had been a little while in the Country, went back to their Frigate, which went off to other Ships that were cruizing at ſome Diſtance from the Coaſt. The Marſhal de Monteſquiou was to be the 2d Inſtant at Night at Vannes, and Troops were marching that way by his Order. This Evening M. le Blanc received an Expreſs from the Marſhal de Monteſquiou, dated the 4th, adviſing, that he the Marſhal had ſeen the Gentleman at whoſe Houſe the ſaid Spaniſh Officers had been: That Gentleman told him, that thoſe Officers had propoſed to invite the Province to riſe in Arms for the Defence of their Liberties, and had proffered to land 2000 Men and 10000 Arms; that they had alſo offered him the ſaid Gentleman great Advantages, if he would agree to ſerve the King of Spain; but he anſwered, that he knew no other Maſters than Lewis the XVth and the Duke of Orleans, and that the Province was quiet, and had no Thoughts of riſing; And that upon this the Officers returned in their Frigate to their Fleet, which conſiſted of ſeven Ships, whereof two were large Men of War: The ſaid Ships were gone off the Coaſt, and were then out of Sight. The Marſhal adds, that he believed he ſhould hear no more of them, but that the Troops were ſo diſpoſed, that if they ſhould attempt to land, they would find a very warm Reception: That every thing was very quiet in the Province, and there did not appear the leaſt Diſpoſition in the Gentlemen to riſe. It was on the 22d of October that theſe Ships ſailed from St. Andero. There is Reaſon to believe, that the Stores of Arms taken by the Lord Cobham at Vigo, were deſigned to have been put on board them; and that they were hurried away ill furniſhed with neceſſary Proviſions, and with but half the Stores that had been firſt thought proper for ſuch an Expedition. It is judged here they will ſhew themſelves on ſome Part or other of the Coaſts of the Britiſh Dominions, and to as little Purpoſe as they have done on the Coaſt of France. This Morning the Earl of Stair received a Letter from Count Colloredo, Governour of the Milaneze, dated October 31, N. S. an Extract of which follows.

'I do my ſelf the Honour to communicate to your Excellency the good News which a Courier diſpatched by General Mercy has brought to me, of the Surrender of the Citadel of Meſſina, and of Fort St. Salvator, on ſuch Conditions as you will ſee by the incloſed Articles of Capitulation. A Detachment of the Imperialiſts was going to attack the Poſt of Scaletta, in Order to reduce intirely the Valley of Pemona, the Inhabitants of which had begun every where to ſubmit. The reſt of the Tranſports with the Artillery and Ammunition from France, arrived ſafe a few Days ago at Vado, and I am expecting to hear of their ſailing on for Sicily The Imperialiſts are preparing to act towards Palermo, and I believe that by this time a Body of them is imbarked to be tranſported thither. The Enemy ſeemed to deſign to retire to Termini, there to intrench themſelves: But the Marqueſs de Lede had not yet removed from Caſtro Giovanni (which is in the Centre of the Iſland) with the main Body of his Troops. By the next Poſt I will tranſmit the Journal, which gives the Particulars of the Aſſaults made the 8th on the Ravelin, and the 17th on the Counterguard. We loſt 1200 Men in carrying thoſe Works, but not above 300 of them were killed: the reſt were wounded, and not one Officer of Diſtinction. The Garriſon at their marching out of the Citadel, were ſtill 900 Men ſtrong.

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